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W. R. Castle, Jr.

Post Office

Merchant St

Japanese Goods...

Just Received a Large Invoice. Must Make Room.

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THEREFORE, WILL BE SOLD THIS WEEK

AT SPECIAL PRICE

bona fide clearance sale, and if you call, you will be convinced.

Dyeing and Cleaning Department

ladies' and gents' clothing cleaned and pressed at reasonable prices. Goods will be called for and when finished.

CHIYA & CO.

CORNER OF NUUANU AND HOTEL STREETS.

Just Received by the S. S. Doric (FROM JAPAN)

Ladies' Silk Waists, Gents' Silk Pajamas, Kimonos.

new assortment of SILK FANS with Hawaiian Views in colors at

ASADA & Co.

NO. 141 HOTEL STREET.

Arrived Today

Ex. ELIHU THOMSON

Seattle Rainier

BEER

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

Read the Advertiser.

IN LOADING CANE CARS

How To Save Labor On Plantations.

WHAT J. M. HORNER SAYS

He Advises Use of Sleds and Tackle and Gives His Own Experience.

Editor Advertiser:—At the late planters' meeting considerable was heard about the hard work the laborers complained of loading cane cars upon irrigated plantations. I was at a loss to know where the hard work came in, as I had had hundreds of cars loaded with cane eighteen years ago, but heard no complaint. In my ignorance I supposed they were compelled to use some kind of contrivance which was not used twenty years ago, to enable them to send in cane enough to make 40, 60, 80 or 100 tons of sugar per day. The labor was so hard, it was said, on some plantations that the laborers refused to load cars except by contract, when by lively work they made \$1.75 per day.

I felt a deep anxiety about the matter when I returned home; so much so that the thought of hard work loading cane returned to me frequently until I saw a picture in an Eastern paper of "How cane was loaded in cars in the Sandwich Islands." I looked at it critically.

Finally I exclaimed, "Oh, they are loading cars as it was done twenty years ago; they have not improved a particle! No wonder they make hard and costly work of it."

The picture represented laborers carrying cane by armfuls up a plank and dropping it on top of a partly loaded car from a heap of cane lying alongside of the car. My mind has not yet dismissed the subject and perhaps it will not do so until I shall tell those plantations thus afflicted how they can save ONE-HALF THE LABOR AND ALL THE HARD WORK packing the cane and loading their cars.

"Listen to the voice of experience."

Twenty years ago my brother, Wm. G., and myself contracted with Claus Spreckels to cultivate on his Spreckelsville plantation 500 acres of cane on shares. Our first crop was 400 acres. Being unschooled in the raising of sugar cane, we did our work when and as we saw others do the same kind of work, with the exception that we plowed better than the plantation did, and we cultivated our cane while growing, which the plantation did not do. We think we made no mistake by so doing, as I met the superintendent after the crop of the plantation had been harvested and the sugar weighed. He said: "Horner, you beat me this time; you got one ton of sugar per acre more than I did, but I will see how you do it and next year I will get as good a crop as you." I write the above quotation from memory and believe it substantially correct.

We had contracted to deliver to the sugar works when harvesting enough cane to make fifteen tons of sugar daily. We delivered an average of over twenty-one tons. We loaded it upon cars with few men, but there was no complaint of hard work. The fact is there was no hard work.

The following is how we did it:

We loaded the cane upon sleds where it was cut in the field; from 700 to 900 pounds upon each sled drawn by two horses. It was then driven by the side of the car and the sled being always under the cane on the sled, it was hooked on the block, the horse started and the sled load dropped in the car much more quickly than a laborer could walk up a plank with an armful. Whether the cane to be loaded on the sled was 50 or 200 feet from the car made but little difference as to time, expense or the amount of work performed in a day.

Another sled load was there to be hoisted as soon as the empty sled was away. So the work went on during the day. No one carried cane from the field on to the car; no one did hard work. The horses did the packing and lifting.

Four sleds, costing \$6 each, nine horses and fifteen men working by this method will put as much cane on the cars from a distance of 200 feet as fifty men can do packing half that distance. The first lot will have easy work; the last all hard work. The above will enable managers who are loading cane as indicated in the picture above referred to, to estimate their savings in muscle, money and men working by this new method. Still another saving would result in not requiring the rails, flumes or cables so often moved, as 100 or 200 feet more or less, is not worth considering when cane is packed by horse power as indicated. Objection will no doubt be made that "sleds cannot be used in irrigated fields on account of ditches." But the fact as hinted above that 16,000 tons of cane was thus hauled in 1882 where ditches were even deeper than they are required under the system now in vogue should knock out of men's minds all such objections.

The above method is not a theory but a worked-out fact, and sleds have been used by us more or less the past sixteen years as opportunity presented, and other plantations have used sleds. Sleds properly constructed will readily cross over all ditches a horse will step over, or follow the ditches with or without a load.

I will state that without adding any more drivers, sleds, or men about the car, one-third more work can be done by hitching three horses to a sled in place of two and adding more loaders in the field.

There are a few more details that any man of thought can supply without my writing them here.

It seems a duty of all plantation managers to avail themselves of all economical labor-saving devices, not

only to their own plantation but to all employers of labor, as under our present labor stress all labor wasted by carelessness or ignorance is an injury to all.

The contrivance for hoisting cane from the sled onto the car consisted of three pine sticks 4x4 inches square and about 20 feet long—depending upon the height of the car—and fastened loosely together at one end, so when standing it was adjusted to the uneven surface of the ground like the three legs of a surveyor's compass. This when hoisted straddled the railroad, with its legs far enough apart to allow the cars to go between them, and on one side far enough from the car to give room for the team and sled to pass freely under. Under the top of this three-legged stool hook a small double block, with rope attached of suitable size for working it, and fasten the fellow block to the road below. With the horse or horses in place now, it is ready to hoist. In moving up or down the road a few hundred feet the men carry it without lowering it. When its legs are adjusted to the new location it is again ready for work. If required to be moved a long distance it is lowered down and taken on a sled. Its weight with blocks and rope should not be more than 200 pounds.

JNO. M. HORNER.
Kukalau, Nov. 27, 1900.

M. M. Co.'s Fishmarket Booth.

F. W. Klein, manager of the Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., booth in the Fishmarket, wishes to inform his patrons and the public generally that he is now prepared to deliver to any place within the city limits choice cuts of domestic and imported meats, poultry, fish, butter, eggs and cheese.

Having received ex-steamship Elihu Thomson, just arrived, a choice variety of Hood river apples, celery, cauliflower and Oregon potatoes, he is anxious to receive a call from those who appreciate this class of goods.

HAWAII LUCKIER THAN THE OTHERS

Islands Skipped Military Period of Transition To a Territory.

The United States, says the Washington Star, has never permitted the Declaration of Independence to prevent it from governing the territory belonging to it on paternal principles in the manner which it deemed wisest and most beneficial to the national household.

All men being created equal, according to the Declaration of Independence, they are equal from birth, and under the anti-imperialistic theory the government by force of the non-consenting infant through the medium of the coercing slipper smacks of imperialism.

However, notwithstanding the Declaration of Independence, the individual undergoes a preliminary preparatory period before the enjoyment of any of his rights. His legal and political rights are postponed until he is twenty-one.

The communities of individuals, collected on territory belonging to the United States, undergo a similar period of infancy or wardship, and the period when they become of age and begin to enjoy full American rights is not arbitrarily fixed, but varies with the quickness with which the population develops in numbers, intelligence and fitness to participate in the national government.

First comes arbitrary military government (militarism), the period of infancy, when the guardian is a despot, benevolent or otherwise, and when the republic's government is unmistakable imperialism and militarism. Next, imperfect civil government (imperialism), in which the governed are not represented, the period of childhood and schooling, when the republic's government is still unmistakably imperialistic, though the soldiers are withdrawn. Next, organized territorial government (incipient republicanism), the period of youth immediately preceding manhood, under which the governed exercise a measure of local self-government, but do not participate on constitutional equality in the national and ultimately controlling government. And, lastly, statehood (full republicanism), the period of manhood when the governed constitute an integral part of the national government, and for the first time enjoy the opportunity of registering their consent to be governed.

Under the policy and practice of the republic the people of annexed territory belonging to the United States pass through all these stages.

The period of militarism is easily traceable in the records of California, Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico and Alaska, and the Philippines are in this stage today, though the foundations of imperfect civil government have been laid through the Taft commission, which took control of legislative authority September 1, 1900.

The period of imperialism or imperfect civil government was experienced by Louisiana and other Territories. Alaska is in that condition today. Porto Rico is on the border line between this and the succeeding class.

In the period of incipient republicanism is Hawaii, along with New Mexico and the other organized territories.

When it is remembered that Alaska was in the first period for sixteen years, and on the border between the first and second for another sixteen years, and has not yet attained the third period, even with the legislation of 1900, the rapidity with which our latest acquisitions have been pushed toward American self-government is remarkable. Even before guerrilla fighting is over in the Philippines the beginnings of civil government are being sedulously fostered there by an able commission acting under direct instructions of the administration. Porto Rico, after a short period of military occupation, was by the first legislation of Congress concerning it, pushed through the second period and to the very border of organized territorial government. Hawaii skipped the first or military period entirely, and after a short probation in the second stage, was organized as a territory. Rapid transit in the development of American self-government has marked the history of our latest acquisitions, even the Philippines, and will be evidenced there as soon as order is restored.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.

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Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Fort, near Merchant Street.

Branch Office: Hilo, Hawaii.
conducts a General Banking Business AT HONOLULU AND HILO.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Rules and regulations of savings department furnished upon application.

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TRANSACT A GENERAL TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT BUSINESS.

TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

COLLECTS AND REMITS INCOME AT REASONABLE RATES.

RENTS SAFES AND STORES VALUABLE IN WELL GUARDED, BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF VAULTS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ADMINISTRATOR.

TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART FROM THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

400 Fort Street, Honolulu, H. T.
P. O. Box 447.

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Capital Stock \$100,000.
Capital, paid up \$55,000.

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The above Company will buy, lease or sell lands in all parts of the Hawaiian Islands; and also has houses in the City of Honolulu for rent.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

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TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all the Principal Cities of the World.

INTEREST allowed after July 1, 1896, on fixed deposits: 7 days' notice, 2 per cent (this form will not bear interest unless it remains undisturbed for one month); 3 months, 3 per cent; 6 months 3½ per cent; 12 months, 4 per cent.

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FINE WATCH REPAIRING, ENGRAVING AND DIAMOND SETTING.
All Goods and Work Guaranteed.
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BANK OF HAWAII LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Territory of Hawaii.

PAID UP CAPITAL - \$600,000
RESERVE - 50,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS - 108,000

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P. C. Jones.....Vice President
C. H. Cooke.....Assistant Cashier
F. C. Atherton.....Cashier
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Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in passbooks, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort street.

CLAUS SPRECKELS, WM. G. IRWIN.

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Office at bank building on Merchant Street.

Savings Deposits will be received and interest allowed by this Bank at four and one half per cent per annum.

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Honolulu, September 7, 1898.

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Subscribed Capital Yen 24,000,000

Paid Up Capital Yen 18,000,000

Reserved Fund Yen 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Fixed Deposit for 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

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The bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Letters of Credit and transacts a general banking business.

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